

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXVI. No. 41.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2282

REACH FOR THE CASH

Legislators Want Mileage at Once.

HOUSE DEBATES PAY FOR TRAVEL

Senate Discusses Salaries and There Are Many Cuts Made.

As soon as the House heard officially that there was money at the disposal of its committees, yesterday morning, the "reaching" began. Acting Governor-Secretary Cooper sent in his message early and the regular order, the consideration of salaries and payrolls. Appropriation Bill 2, was out of sight for a time. The trouble began in this wise:

Mr. Makainal, chairman of the committee on accounts, had refused to "O K" warrants for mileage of those members who were in Honolulu during the interval between the regular and special sessions. He said he did not see why they should be paid, but he was the servant of the House, and they must decide what he should do. Mr. Wilcox, of Kauai, announced that he had been home during the interval, and asked for his mileage. Makainal stated that he was not aware of that fact, and he would issue the warrant accordingly.

Ewaliko (Ind.) wanted to know what reason there was for paying part of them if all were not to be paid. These members who went home knew that that there was to be a special session before they left, and they should either have gone home at their own expense, or else all the members of the House were entitled to mileage. The speaker suggested that a motion had better be put to cover the point, instead of debating with nothing before the House.

Makekau (Ind.) then stated that he was a member from the First District, elected to the regular session, from Hilo, and he was entitled under the Organic Act to mileage, not alone to regular but to special sessions. He said that his remaining in Honolulu did not make him a member from Honolulu for the special session, but he was still a member from Hilo. Makainal (Ind.) wanted to know in that case whether he was to issue mileage to members on the basis of their permanent residence, or on the basis of their temporary residence in the vicinity of Honolulu. Emmeluth (Ind.) suggested that whether the members drew mileage or not was a matter for the House to decide. That as far as the law was concerned there was little doubt that members could claim mileage if they wished. He thought, however, that members should claim only for mileage actually traveled. Aylett (Rep.) was of about the same opinion.

Makekau wanted to get even with Emmeluth for his raking over the other day, and remarked that while Emmeluth had talked and voted against the session expense appropriation bill, he had drawn his little \$200 pretty promptly however. It was then ordered that members should draw the same mileage as during the regular session.

Mr. Emmeluth then requested further time within which to report on the Porto Rican matter. Makekau got in another shot at Emmeluth, to the effect that he did not see any sense in a report now. The committee had been instructed to keep the immigrants here, and had not done it, and that by this time the smallpox was already on Kauai. Hoogs (Rep.) got in another of his "specialty" motions to the effect that in view of the large amount of "hot air" that had already been served up on the question that the committee be tendered a vote of thanks and discharged.

The first petition of this session was then introduced by Moosman (Ind.), from Honolulu merchants, asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for harbor fire service. The petition reads as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., May 9, 1901.

To the Speaker and Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your petitioners, who subscribe hereto, submit the following facts and prayer:

Whereas, there is not at the present time any protection to the City from the dangers of fire that may occur in shipping lying in the harbor, the Honolulu Fire Department not being equipped to fight fire on board vessels, particularly in cases where such vessels are not alongside of the wharf; and

Whereas, said fact creates a great menace and danger to the public works

property of the Territory, to wit: to the wharves and docks of the harbor front, and also to private property near the harbor front; and

Whereas, an appropriation should be made sufficient to furnish proper compensation for a harbor fire service, for which service the steam tug Fearless is amply equipped.

Your petitioners accordingly pray that your honorable body insert an item in the Appropriation bill of \$10,000 to be made available to the Department of Public Works for the purpose of contracting for a harbor fire service during the biennial period. And your petitioners ever pray etc.

Lange, Manager.
Hackfeld & Co., Lau; H. A. Isenberg,
Second Vice President.

The speaker wanted the House to go into committee of the whole. Dickey (Rep.) claimed there was no authority for it. Makekau moved to set the pay for the land agent of the Second District at the same figure as that in the First District. A raise from \$1,200 to \$2,000 for the two years.

Ewaliko moved to refer the bill to committee of the whole. Dickey (Rep.) claimed that a motion he had made Friday to cut all the heads of departments to \$3,600 a year was still pending, and he renewed the motion. Makainal (Ind.) seconded the motion of Ewaliko. The matter of pay for Hilo land agent was then referred to another select committee, consisting of

ART AND SOCIETY

First Night at the Kilohana Art League

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION

The Display a Representative One With Many Excellent Features.

First view of the Kilohana Art League proved last evening, as always, to be one of the social functions of the season.

result. The best canvas is the Volcano, indubitably. No. 20, "Coral, Sand and Water," is strong in the color effect. Old Union street, Honolulu, attracted a great deal of attention from the kamaaina present, as a truthful presentation of the old time street. Rainbow Falls is a happy effect, and No. 27, Hawaiian Girl, has excellent middle distance and perspective in color and handling. There is a breezy atmosphere in this study that is delicious.

Mr. Hitchcock, figures aside, emphatically has caught by earnest study, more of the local color and atmosphere of these islands than any artist who has visited these shores. His detail studies of lava and volcanic effects possess a masterly technique that should and will make them valuable acquisitions to the gallery of the connoisseur. Lau Sheong is progressing along favorable lines, and shows the results of conscientious work since the last exhibition.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, among other water colors, has a street in Samoa and a view of the Pali that show knowledge of a thorough if not startling technique, and in the Pali view particularly a quick and sure eye for color effects. Mrs. Kelley is decidedly worthy of better things than her flower studies, consistently good as they are. Miss King has some capital china work, always an attractive part of the exhibition to the fairer sex. Miss King has many local admirers of her skill. Burnt leather work by another Miss King, some tinted in colors on the leather, deserves commendation in the decorative part of the exhibit.

Interesting, too, was the koa, carved, by

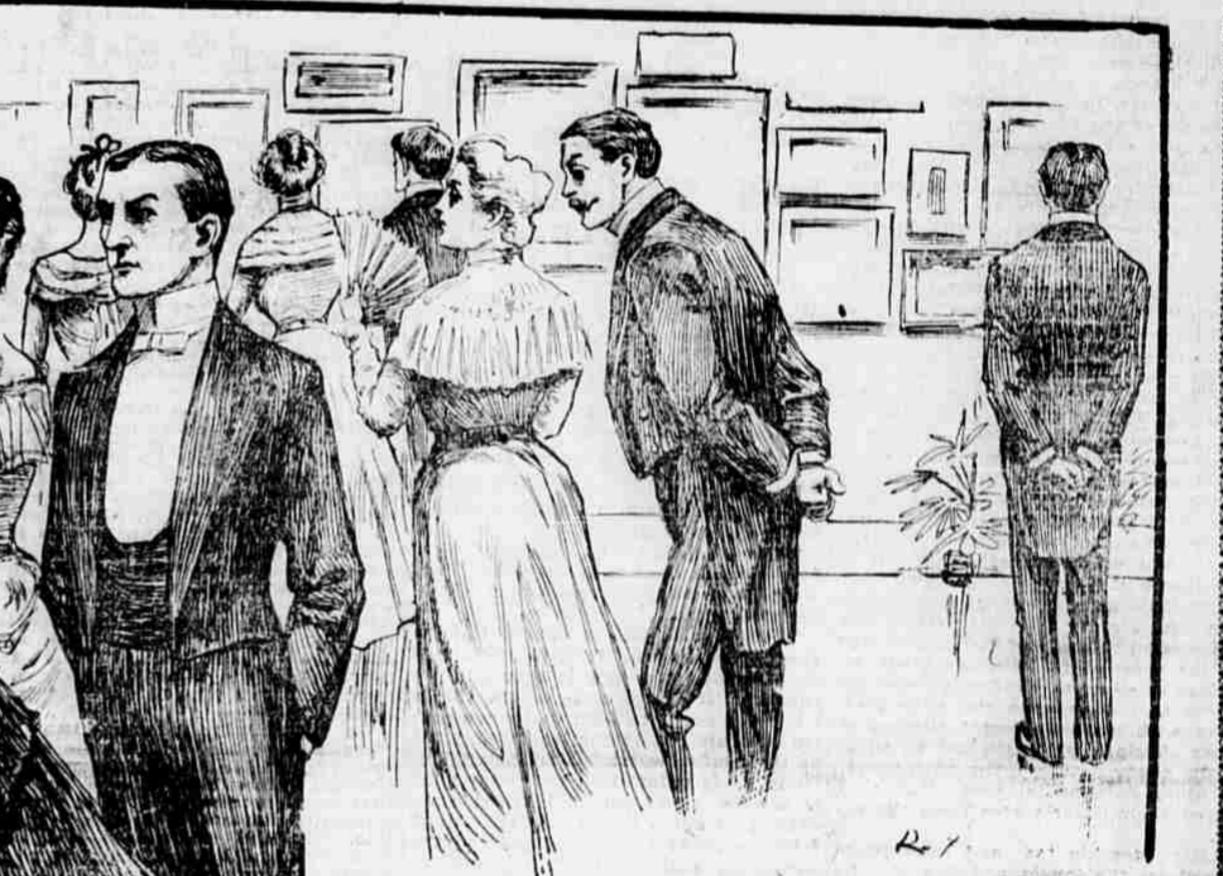
FOUR NOW ON THE LIST

McCandless Refuses to Give Names.

IS CITED TO SHOW CAUSE FOR ACTION

First Circuit Court Will Be the Scene of Activity This Morning.

The First Circuit Court will be the theater of action in the investigation of bribery matter this morning. The grand jury in its report of yesterday in-



inlaid and burnt furniture by Gersta Graham and Josephine Cooley. There is quite a fad for pyrography in the City at present that can be agreeably encouraged under the tuition of last night's exhibitors.

The sculpture by Gordon Osborne was an unusual and much to be encouraged feature. Mr. Osborne's work shows much freedom of line in the fountain and decorative figure, the latter of which has by far the best modelling, bearing the fact in mind that the fountain is only a preliminary sketch. The portrait by those who know the subject was pronounced a good likeness and was well, if somewhat timidly, handled. Mr. Osborne has undoubtedly the capacity for good work.

Throughout the exhibit is most creditable to the artists and the League.

The members of the reception committee, comprising those who contributed to the exhibition, were as follows: Mrs. Helen Kelley, Miss Anna Parke, Mrs. Alfred Willis, Mrs. Alfred Worries, Mrs. Grace Hudson, Miss Nettie King, Mr. and Mrs. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. Gordon Osborne and Mr. Theo. Wores.

Among those who reviewed the exhibit were the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. Clive Davies, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Professor Edgar Wood and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rhodes, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Weaver, the Rev. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Grace Hudson, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. Check, Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. Jordan, Professor Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Park, Mr. Leonard, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Mossman, Miss King and Miss Nettie King, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Monroe, Graham, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the Rev. and Mrs. Macintosh, Miss Pope, Mrs. John S. McGrew, the Misses Waterhouse, Miss Burbank, Mrs. Alberta Ellis, Miss Thrum, Miss Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, Mr. Stoltz, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Dan Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Yarnold, Mrs. Severance.

See the Comet With Glasses.

Professor Emerson viewed the comet last evening at 7:40 o'clock through his telescope. He was unable to see the phenomenon with the naked eye. He continued to see the comet for some time, very faintly. The comet was higher in the heavens last evening than it has been heretofore.

Mr. Hitchcock is brave enough in the interests of local art to do what few artists dare do. He exhibits all the studies that he has made between exhibitions. A selection of work entirely satisfactory to Mr. Hitchcock would probably eliminate a few of the canvases. Even a Turner cannot invariably reproduce atmosphere with unfailing

success ex-Superintendent of Public Works McCandless in the list of those who have refused to testify, and the four cases will come up before the court.

The court yesterday issued an order as follows:

"In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, the court desiring the benefit of full argument herein, pro and con, doth hereby request Thomas Fitch, Esq., and Frank E. Thompson, Esq., of the Honolulu bar, to appear in said matter as amici curiae, and to argue the same in their discretion. This is also to apply in the matter of E. P. Dole, L. A. Thurston and J. A. McCandless."

Summons have been returned showing service upon all four of the subpoenaed persons by High Sheriff Brown, and in response to the order to each to appear and show cause why he should not be compelled to give testimony in regard to the charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, the Attorney-General, the ex-Superintendent of Public Works, the Secretary of the Territory, now Acting Governor, and L. A. Thurston, will stand before the court to hear his ruling.

The argument of Mr. Fitch and Mr. Thompson will be interesting in itself, and the court room will probably be crowded with lawyers and spectators. The fact that it will be Mr. Fitch's first appearance in court will also add interest to the matter. The question of high official privilege will be argued and discussed warmly and exhaustively.

It is understood that three witnesses whose testimony is sought by process of law, discussed the bribery question in a cabinet council, and that they will claim they are not privileged to testify in regard to information obtained in their capacity as heads of departments.

It is also understood that each of the witnesses is armed with writs of habeas corpus for use in case they are ordered to be taken into custody by the court.

In presenting the grand jury's report yesterday, Mr. Carter, the foreman, told the court that three true bills had been found, but that they were not yet ready to be reported. The written report was as follows:

"You will take notice that the Grand Jury of the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, had before it on the 15th day of May last, J. A. McCandless, who being duly sworn, said: 'Have nothing but hearty as to charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature.' The said J. A. McCandless was then asked, 'Have you any information, either by hearing or otherwise, of any society, association

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 3)

A BUDDHIST CEREMONY

Anniversary of the Birth of a Saint.

The seven hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Saint Shinran, founder of the Buddhist sect "Shin Shu," was yesterday celebrated by the Japanese followers of the sect at the little Buddhist chapel on Fort lane.

The entrance to the lane was decorated with Buddhist banners, and the archway made into a bower of greens and flowers; the gateway of the school building and chapel presented a festive appearance, the many colored flags of the seekers after Nirvana fluttering over it, and the blue and white banners with the coat of arms of Saint Shinran were festooned about the building.

In the afternoon services were held, and in the evening the strings of Japanese lanterns which had been hung from the chapel across the lawn, were lighted, and the occasion became one of rejoicing.

From booth of bunting and greens, lemonade, tea and cakes were dispensed, and the little ones of the Oriental race were made happy with a surfeit of sweets. The gayest and richest kimonos from the wardrobes of the little brown women were worn, and the Japanese juveniles were quaintly and prettily clad for the occasion of rejoicing.

The afternoon services began at 2:30 o'clock, the chapel being filled to overflowing with the followers of Buddha and their friends and invited guests.

Queen Liliuokalani and a party of other friends, having received the invitation of Mr. Imamura, the high priest of Bonze of the islands, was in attendance, and sat at the left of the altar. Dr. Marques, president of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Marques were also invited guests.

The altar was decorated with the emblems of the sect and offerings of flowers and fruit had been placed in the brass vases and carved sandalwood receivers. Incense was kept burning, and lighted candles and elaborate brass lanterns softly illuminated the temple.

The program of worship consisted of chants and prayers in the Japanese language and an address in English by Mr. Imamura. Miss Barber, teacher of the Japanese night school, also made a short address in praise of the principles of the Buddhist religion, likening Buddhism to a great structure, whose foundation was of stone and rested on the earth, but whose summit was lost in the clouds of Nirvana.

The little girls of the Japanese Sunday school sang a sacred harmony to the accompaniment of the organ, and at the close of the services made offerings of silver to Buddha, placing the pieces of money upon the altar platform with quaint oriental obeisances. Their offerings were followed by those of the congregation, many of the contributors kneeling in prayer as they placed their silver pieces upon the altar.

After worship tea and cake were served on the lanais and lawns; the Queen and her party, Dr. and Mrs. Marques and a number of American visitors were invited to partake of these refreshments with the priests in the reception room of the chapel.

The little ones made merry all the afternoon about the grounds, and in the evening the festivities for their elders began.

While tea drinking and refreshments under the Japanese lanterns on the lawns kept those outside merrily busy, within the chapel there were Japanese theatricals to amuse the Orientals and to excite the wonder and appreciation of the picturesqueness on the part of the American visitors.

The day of rejoicing was not brought to a close until near the midnight hour. The address of the high priest delivered in English at the afternoon service was as follows:

Today, wherever branches of the Buddhist mission of our sect, Shin-shu, exist, special meetings will be held to commemorate the seven hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the founder, Saint Shinran, known throughout the world as the "Buddhist saint." In the body of our followers here we meet today to praise his memory, following the precedent which has become a pleasant annual duty—of sending out thoughts of remembrance and gratitude for favors received from him.

Then, who was the founder of our sect? And what has he done in the history of Buddhism? His work was an extraordinary event in the records of Buddhism, that was never before seen, and that, perhaps, has never since been surpassed. He was born on May 21, 1173, in the highest circles of Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, having freely blood in his veins, having vast wealth and power. Almost everything the world had to offer was yielded to him. All he gladly gave up that he might go out into the world. He entered the priesthood at nine years of age, under Zichin, the high priest of the Tendai sect.

Later on he studied during twenty years, and perfectly understood the meaning of the Mahayana School of Buddhism, but he perceived that to attain Nirvana by self-power, or help through others, was almost impracticable. The imperfect human beings of this world, then he quickly grasped the essential point in the doctrine of the Mahayana School, and perceived that Nirvana was attainable to all by help through another, or by the boundless mercy of Amita Buddha. No one but himself ever discovered such a doctrine in Buddhism.

As soon as he began the mission the priests of other sects became jealous of the daily progress of the new doctrine and slandered him and his disciples to the government. In consequence of this, he was confined to the province of Yamashita, and the propagation of the new doctrine was stopped. After five years, when this restriction was removed by the government, he travelled through the northwestern provinces, spreading the doctrine of the sect. The more he was persecuted, the more his mission flourished. He

turning to Kyoto, he preached there for many years, and died in that city on January 16, 1262, at the age of ninety years.

At thirty-one years of age he married the daughter of Prince K. Kujo. This was one of the extraordinary events, not only in his life, but in the history of Buddhism, marriage having been forbidden to the priesthood herefore.

According to the general rule the priests of other sects cut their hair short, wear religious vestments, and show the general appearance of bonzes, but in our sect, since the doctrine is so easy of attainment, and austere observance of the other sects is not considered essential, they are allowed to eat flesh and fish, which privileges are strictly forbidden to the priests of the other sects. Thus, the priests of our sect are allowed to act freely in such matters. This is called "the manner of non-priests and non-laymen," which was established by the founder of our sect, and is peculiar to it alone.

Therefore, the system of our sect is different from that of those other ascetics who desire for themselves the future world only, put the present world in oblivion, and look upon the rise and fall of the country with indifference. Ours is truly a national religion, that desires at the same time, prosperity in this life and happiness in the next. It encourages the national spirit, adopts itself well to the manners and customs of the place at which it prevails, and maintains the peace of the country. This at once revealed the traits of the Japanese mind in by-gone ages, and helped to form the characters of the rising generation.

In short, the doctrines of our sect consist of the two systems: spiritual truth and moral truth. The principle of spiritual truth is to have faith in the power of Amita Buddha's prayer; to rest assured of future bliss through that faith; and that of moral truth, to lead an upright and moral life here, to the welfare and happiness of mankind, always remembering the mercy of Amita Buddha, and keeping a compassionate heart.

This is the reason why, in Japan, our sect is in a flourishing condition, and has the tendency to introduce itself into foreign countries, while the beliefs of other sects are diminishing in number.

Now in this celebration, the only way we can manifest our gratitude to this great teacher, outside of keeping his memory forever, is to express thankfulness for the reception of the doctrine from the founder, whose teachings are so benevolent, and as welcome as light in a dark night. (And I shall now thank the kind friends who so readily respond to our invitation and come to help us in our commemoration.)

DOPE SMUGGLERS ARE PANICKY

Want to Ride Reporter on a Rail for Writing Facts.

When Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth saw an item in an evening paper on Saturday, calling the Advertiser's story of wholesale opium smuggling a "fake," he was greatly amused.

"If these people who cry 'fake' were only to open their eyes," said he, "they would see many things which would surprise them."

"This city is full of opium, full of Hong Kong opium. I know where it is coming from and how it gets into the country. If I told some of the things I know it would be seen that some people who are not in the least suspected by their intimate friends are smuggling Hong Kong opium into the country. It is not for me to tell all I know, however; that much I will say, that what I have already stated in regard to the smuggling business, I am prepared to prove."

It might be of interest to say that the letter published in the Advertiser on Saturday, and signed by "Naturalized Citizens of Hawaiian-Chinese Parentage," stated the name of one party, high in office, who had smuggled a lot of the opium. The name was withheld in the printed article, however.

A number of men on the waterfront when they heard that someone had given a clue to the press concerning the smuggling combine, got together on Fort street and endeavored to work each other up to a point of sufficient courage to do bodily harm to the reporter who handled the story. They decided to find out the reporter's name and then to treat him to a dose of tar and feathers or some similar medicine. They have since been advised to be quiet.

Incidentally an innocent man, who had heard nothing of the smuggling until he had read of it in the Advertiser, was accused by certain interested parties on the waterfront of giving the news to the reporter. The man in question was naturally indignant, but did not take the trouble to prove himself innocent of the charge.

A small panic was under way among a certain clique on Saturday.

FINED AN AMERICAN.

Former Subject of Czar Punished for Not Serving Army Time.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A special meeting will be held to commemorate the seven hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the founder, Saint Shinran, known throughout the world as the "Buddhist saint."

He was born on May 21, 1173, in the highest circles of Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, having freely blood in his veins, having vast wealth and power. Almost everything the world had to offer was yielded to him. All he gladly gave up that he might go out into the world. He entered the priesthood at nine years of age, under Zichin, the high priest of the Tendai sect.

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FIRE ON A PLANTATION

Manager Lindsay Loses Valuable Property.

MAUI, May 17.—During the morning of the 16th a fire on the premises of Manager D. C. Lindsay, of Pala, caused a great sensation on two Makawao plantations, the employees of both Pala and Hamakauapoko being summoned to extinguish the flames.

The fire destroyed the stable, harness room and carriage house, together with several valuable double and single harnesses, five or six saddles, and an old phaeton. The damage was slight in comparison with what might have been done to the stable, which at one time caught the veranda roof of the residence, gained headway and consumed the handsome two-story mansion. The cause is ascribed to sparks from a neighboring chimney igniting the dry straw of the stable. This is the second fire for Pala plantation during the week. Several nights ago some acres of cane of no especial value were destroyed.

During the evening of the 16th the Makawao Debating Society discussed the following subject in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church: "Resolved, that the dispensary bill, as presented to the Hawaiian Senate, would be, if passed, benefit to the residents of the Territory."

Messrs. D. T. Fleming and W. S. Nicoll led the affirmative, and Messrs. S. R. Dowdle and W. C. Crook the negative. The former side won by a small majority when the audience voted upon the merits of the arguments presented. About twenty ladies and gentlemen were present. The subject chosen for the next debate is, "Resolved, that the Constitution follows the Flag."

A citizen immediately telephoned to the police station, and a mounted patrolman appeared on the scene in short order but not until Policeman Akau had received severe treatment. The citizen, meanwhile, had recovered the officer's club for him, and had attempted to call off the cowardly brutes who were beating him; four men to one.

Upon the arrival of the mounted patrolman the cowards ran. After the citizen had restored the officer his club, the soldiers cried: "Look out, he's got your club; look out you don't get hit."

Two of the soldiers tried to sneak away on a car, but were pulled off the vehicle by Akau after the mounted man arrived. Another soldier on the car shouted, "Take your hands off those men or I'll shoot you," at the same time making a movement for his gun. A citizen in the car, however, putting his fist before the armed man's face, cried, "Attempt to pull your gun and I'll knock you over."

Akau is one of the most popular men on the force, and is noted for his mildness of manner. He has never been guilty of any undue force in the making of arrests.

It was the opinion of people gathered on the corner of Fort and King streets, where the assault took place, that if Camp McKinley is anxious for the good opinion of the people of Honolulu it should make examples of the four thugs.

Shortly after the assault four soldiers were arrested and put in jail. They admitted that they had been in a "scraps." Their names are H. H. Bennett, Val W. Straub, W. Griffiths and N. Scanlon.

On the morning of the 16th the steamer Hawaiian caused quite a sensation as she steamed majestically into Kahului bay. She appeared so huge that people generally thought she was the monitor or warship of some importance. She was eleven days from San Francisco and brought machinery and building material for the new Spreckelsville mill. After unloading this she will steam to Honolulu and unload construction material for the Young building.

During the afternoon of the 9th the Ladies' Thursday Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. F. McConkey, of Pala. "Queen Victoria" was the theme of the meeting.

Ascension Day was generally observed by the Portuguese residents. Father Simao Belo held services in Kula.

Mrs. Simpson is at the residence of her brother, Mr. R. F. Engle of Pala. Dr. E. G. Beckwith is contemplating a change of residence to Hamakauapoko.

Weather: Trade winds blowing, but dry and dusty.

WEDDING AT HILO.

Marriage of Miss Maggie Murphy to Mr. C. H. W. Hitchcock.

A very pretty family wedding took place in Hilo last Thursday at the old homestead of D. H. Hitchcock, at which Charles H. W. Hitchcock and Miss Margaret Murphy were united in marriage several months ago from Russia that the fine had been imposed because he did not serve his time in the Russian army. Through the American Minister at St. Petersburg he arbitrated the matter, claiming exemption because of now being an American citizen. He desired to go to Russia in person, but the American official informed him that it would be exceedingly difficult to secure his release from the arrest which would surely ensue as soon as he entered the Czar's domain. The Russian Government attached the homestead of Mr. Hitchcock's parents at Nisnev, Northern Russia, to secure payment of the fine.

The bride and groom left for Waimea, Oahu, that same evening, amid showers of rice and bouquets.

THE CONSPIRACY IN URUGUAY.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Monte Video says:

A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Colonel Miguel Herrera y Obes, brother of a former President of Uruguay. Colonel Manuel Rodriguez and Colonel Ciricio Burgos have also been arrested. There are accusations against other prominent men in connection with the conspiracy against the government. Juan Johnson, who has been taken into custody, has declared that the conspiracy has many followers in the army. He also confesses that the arms found by the police were taken from the arsenal. The political situation is very complicated. Unrest prevails throughout the country.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a fine application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, affecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents. H. T.

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FOUR ASSAULT ONE POLICEMAN

Soldiers Disgrace Their Uniforms by Doing a Cowardly Deed.

A brutal and cowardly scene was enacted on the corner of Fort and King streets on Saturday night, just after the people from the Orpheum had come out of the theater and were on their way home.

Several soldiers who had been raising a row in one of the saloons and who had been ejected from the place, were being watched by Policeman Akau. They had threatened to create further trouble, and the officer was keeping an eye on them. On the corner of Fort and King streets the uniformed men collected and made themselves objectionable by the use of foul language. Their language was directed, partially, to some young ladies, who were also on the corner with their escorts.

Akau approached to remonstrate, whereupon the men directed their epithets to the officer.

Realizing that the men were intent upon getting themselves into trouble, the officer made a move to place one of them under arrest.

Immediately the four soldiers jumped on the officer. They beat him unmercifully, and took his club from him and flung it away.

They threw him to the pavement, kicked him while he was held down, beat him over the head and face and cursed him, using all the foul language at their command.

A citizen immediately telephoned to the police station, and a mounted patrolman appeared on the scene in short order but not until Policeman Akau had received severe treatment. The citizen, meanwhile, had recovered the officer's club for him, and had attempted to call off the cowardly brutes who were beating him; four men to one.

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Weather: Trade winds blowing, but dry and dusty.

Hilo Shipping.

The bark Annie Johnson arrived from San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, says the Herald of the 16th, eighteen days in transit. She had one passenger, Mrs. Carter, and a good cargo of freight.

The Matsun line ship Falls of Clyde sailed Friday morning for San Francisco. The following passengers are booked: H. L. Kelly and wife, S. G. Walker, wife and two children; Capt. Dauphine, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Hilton and a niece of Mr. Junkin. She also carries the following sugar: From the Hakalau mill, 15,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Wainuku, 12,400; Waialae, 14,000; a total of 50,400 bags. There are also 300 bags of coffee in the cargo.

LIVE STOCK IN HAWAII

Data Drawn From U.S. Agricultural Report.

Following are extracts from Prof. Stubbs' Report to the Agricultural Department on the Hawaiian Islands:

The growing of live stock is one of the profitable industries of the islands. Nearly all of the meat consumed on the islands is home grown, and the supply available for home consumption has up to the present time been equal to the demand. It is estimated that there are about 120,000 head of cattle on the islands, distributed according to Mr. E. B. Low, as follows:

Island of Hawaii.—Mr. Samuel Parker has the largest cattle ranch on the island, 400,000 acres, which are grazed by 25,000 cattle. Cattle are inferior; no effort to improve them.

Puukawa Ranch, Kohala, owned by Hind and Low, has 32,000 acres, with 4,000 head of cattle. Grading up herd with Shorthorns, Herefords and a few Holsteins. Supply Hilo with butter.

Mr. W. H. Shipman has a ranch of 25,000 acres, with 4,000 head of cattle. The cattle are medium in quality, but are being improved by the introduction of Herefords. His ranch is on the windward side of the island.

Kukauai Planting Company, or Horner Ranch, 40,000 acres, 5,000 head of fine cattle—Hereford, Shorthorn and Holstein. Supply Hilo with butter.

There is great room for the further improvement of the island cattle, and there should be profit in fattening improved grades for the shambles of Honolulu. As a rule, cattle are raised on ranches to an elevation of 4,000 feet; beyond this, sheep are more profitable; wild cattle, however, range much higher up.

DAIRIES.

There are but few dairies on the island except those that directly supply the markets of Honolulu and Hilo. Nearly all of the butter used on the islands is imported, and the prices of both milk and butter are high.

In and around Honolulu are many dairies which supply the city with milk. There is a central association, the stock of which is owned by the dairies, which buys all of the milk of the dairies and retails it to the city. This association pays the dairyman 7½ cents, and retails it to the consumer at 12 cents per quart. Butter sells readily at 60 cents per pound. These dairies largely grow sorghum, guinea grass, alfalfa, etc., for selling their cows. They gather the agave bean and, grinding it to a meal, fit it with wheat bran or cotton-seed meal. Wheat bran and agave meal, properly compounded, supplemented with green sorghum, constitute a most excellent ration for milk cows.

In the dairies adjoining Honolulu may be found some excellent Jerseys. Mr. William G. Irwin, one of the wealthiest citizens of Honolulu, has a herd of improved Jerseys that would be highly prized in any country.

SHEEP.

Sheep occupy mainly the smaller islands of the group, though the largest island, Hawaii, has two enormous flocks, one of 30,000, owned by Hon. Samuel Parker, and another of 25,000, owned by the Keamoku Sheep Ranch.

The Island of Kahoolawe, as previously noted, is one large sheep ranch, having over 15,000 heads. Besides the sheep, there are a few mules.

Lanai has 30,000 head of sheep, besides the 1,000 head of cattle previously given.

Molokai has about 1,000 head, while Niihau has over 30,000 head of grade merinos, the property of Messrs. Gay & Robinson, whose herd of grade Short Horn, on both sides of the island, has 3,500 head of medium cattle. Alupakau Ranch, on the lee side, has 2,500 head of indifferent cattle. A. Eno & Co. of Kauai Ranch, has 5,000 head of good cattle. No improved bulls. Small ranches have an aggregate of about 1,500 head.

Island of Oahu.—Mr. Samuel O. Damon has a ranch on both sides of the island of 25,000 acres, with 3,000 head of good cattle, which are being improved by the use of imported bulls. Mr. J. D. Paris has 20,000 acres and 2,500 head of good cattle on his ranch, on the lee side of the island. Col. S. Norris' ranch occupies 180,000 acres, with 7,000 head of medium cattle. Hutchinson Plantation Company has 8,000 acres, with 1,500 head of good cattle, on the windward side of the island. Kapapali Ranch, on the windward side, next to the volcano, has 80,000 acres, with 5,000 head of medium cattle. Mr. O. T. Shipman, on the same side of the island, has 5,000 acres, with 1,000 head of cattle.

Besides the above there are two or three natives with about 2,500 head on leased lands, giving a total for the Island of Hawaii of about 74,000 head, on about 300,000 acres of land.

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Island of Oahu.—Mr. W. H. Rice has a ranch with 2,500 head of cattle, and other small herds aggregate as many more, or 5,000 for the island.

Island of Molokai.—Molokai Ranch, owned by the American Sugar Company, has 4,000 head of inferior cattle, but has 40 pure-bred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. The smaller ranches will aggregate 1,500 more, making a total for this island of about 5,500 head.

Island of Lanai.—Lanai Ranch has 1,000 head of medium cattle.

Island of Niihau.—On this island are 400 to 500 improved Shorthorn cattle belonging to Gay & Robinson.

This is seemingly a small quantity for the present population of Hawaii (154,600). Formerly cattle were so numerous in proportion to the population that many were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. Today the demand is so great that dressed carcasses are selling to the slaughter house corporation at 12 cents per pound. The meat-eating population has increased, and the areas devoted to grazing considerably diminished. The plantation demands are furnished by their immediate localities. Frequently a plantation will raise its own cattle on lands unfit for sugar growing, and thus supply its hands with meat.

Honolulu draws its supply from the other islands. The large ranches prevailing on every island, after supplying local demands, ship their surplus to this market. It will thus be seen that Honolulu is never last, and as the supply of cattle is not keeping pace with the increasing demand for meat, the time is not far distant when this city will have to import its beef. The quality of the beef sold in Honolulu is not first-class, nor is the quantity abundant, as the price paid for it will show. Formerly excellent beef was brought in cold storage from New Zealand, but the trade was discontinued upon annexation on account of the duty of 2 cents per pound collected.

The following number of cattle, calves and sheep have been slaughtered in the city of Honolulu from 1896 to 1900 (Information furnished by Mr. Ethan Low):

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Cattle | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 |
| | 7,651 | 7,372 | 8,222 | 8,115 |
| Calves | 1,661 | 1,670 | 1,662 | 1,658 |
| Sheep | 7,027 | 7,479 | 8,916 | 10,691 |

It will be seen that the number of cattle, including calves, slaughtered has not increased very much in the last five years, while the sheep show decided gains.

The average weight of the dressed carcasses for 1900, as shown by the books of the slaughter house, was 450 pounds, showing the size of the beasts. Through the courtesy of Dr. William T. Monks, veterinarian for the city of Honolulu, the writer several times visited the slaughter house and inspected the animals killed. They were only fairly fat.

Pandanus tectorius silvestris, a species of saw palmetto, is highly esteemed in every pasture. It grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet. It is an ever annual, coming in February and growing to July, and remains from the low plains to the mountains. It is considered very fatty.

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STUDY WORK OF MISSIONS

W. E. Geil Plans a World-Round Tour.

William Edgar Geil, evangelist, traveler, scientist, who will be the lecturer during a series of meetings which will be held next week, has a most interesting personality. He possesses the charm of a much-traveled and thoughtful man. In no way can he be considered a type of the itinerant evangelist; even his conversation marks him as an ethnologist rather than a missioner, as a student of types than a religionist.

Mr. Geil was found yesterday at the residence of the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, resting after an operation which had been made to relieve a swelling in the throat which had caused him no little pain and inconvenience during his address Sunday evening. Mr. Geil's present tour will take him around the world and his studies will be directed toward anthropology and the influences of the religious work of all sects upon peoples. Mr. Geil talked interestingly and readily.

"While I am essentially a Christian man," said he, "and endeavor as such to assist all Christian needs and enterprise in communities visited by me, the actual object of my visit is to ascertain in the portion of the world marked out for my travels the exact bearing and influence that missionary work, be it that of Buddhist, Christian, Catholic or Mormon, has had upon the lives and conditions both mental and physical of the inhabitants of these various lands. I am sent by no sect, no particular creed, my expenses are amply provided for, and I accept no recompense for whatever work I may do, to the end that I may bring a perfectly unbiased mind to bear upon the situations presented."

"The question of the good or harm done by missionary endeavor in foreign lands, especially in the Orient, is one that is of great interest, not only to professing Christians but to the world at large. Mark Twain's charge against missionary actions in China, with which I myself do not agree, has helped to stir up this matter, and it is in relation with these adverse doubts and opinions that I am taking this journey. Charges have been brought to my personal notice that missionaries in various parts of the world were living in luxury. For instance, it was claimed that a missionary in the Orient was covering his floor with valuable rugs, taking these carpets at American valuations, and forgetting that Kurdestan rugs can be obtained on the spot at bargain prices. If, indeed, they were not actually presents from local merchants.

"I firmly believe that here in Hawaii the first missionaries did excellent work, and I expect to be able to find some valid reason, outside of the generally accepted one, for the anti-missionary feeling that I am told exists among the natives. The decadence of active missionary work here I fail to understand. I hear that there are many abuses prevalent in this community that, surely, under Christian rule, should be actively crusaded against. These are the matters upon which I intend to speak during my stay—the 'humbugs' of the City. You will have to excuse my furnishing you with the features that I intend to take up, as there are many things that are better said first through the medium of oratory than that of black and white."

A series of evangelistic services will be conducted by Mr. Geil in the Central Union Church commencing next Monday. There will be lectures upon helpful and instructive religious topics in the afternoon, including the relation of Mr. Geil's late experiences in Laodicea, and in the evening, mass-meeting services. The methods to be adopted by Mr. Geil, while in many cases new, invariably are conservative and will be carried on with all the strength of a vigorous manhood, as well as in the light of considerable experience as a persuader of men. Mr. Geil has conducted many successful gospel campaigns in Western Pennsylvania, and is well known in the East as an earnest and thorough worker, being invariably successful in drawing crowds to his meetings.

Mr. Geil, in the itinerary laid out by him for investigating the results of foreign missions, American and otherwise, will tour throughout Micronesia, Polynesia and Australasia. The Philippine Islands will be visited for a lengthy period en route to Japan, where a private yacht has been placed at his disposal in the Inland Seas. Vladivostok comes next and a trip into Siberia along the rails of the new railroad. Crossing the desert of Gobi, the adventurous traveller will skirt Tibet and advance through Afghanistan, Siam, Burmah and the British possessions in the Far East. Arabia is to be visited with the holy city of Mecca in prospective; then down the coast of Africa to Mozambique via the Cape, and around the Dark Continent to the Congo river settlements. The time spent in the neighborhood of Tibet and Mecca will, of course, be fraught with perils, but for that contingency near Mecca, Mr. Geil is already armed, having been through the Turkish insurrections of some few years ago.

Mr. Geil expects to investigate fully into the social evils of these Islands and their causes and will aim at possible remedies, one of which undoubtedly will be a stirring up of evangelical missions in this City. Mr. Geil has promised to speak some plain truths in the meetings to be held and the proceedings are likely to be of an interesting if not a sensational nature. There is, without doubt, abundant room for evangelical work in this, as in all, communities, and the public generally have not shown themselves averse to crusades against vice, which is of course practically what Mr. Geil's work here will amount to, while he is meantime collecting data for his original mission.

ARCHBISHOP AND PROF. DISAGREE

Alleged Heterodox Sentiments of
an Anglican Theo-
logian.

MONTREAL, May 31.—Archbishop Bond of the Anglican diocese of Montreal, has made public his reasons for accepting the resignation of Professor Steen as lecturer in the diocesan college, and also for opposing the professor's nomination as special minister at Christ Church Cathedral. His Grace states that several complaints of unorthodox and unorthodox utterances made by Professor Steen reached him, and upon investigation he was forced to act. Some of the statements are alleged to have been made from the pulpit, and are:

"What authority is there for the orthodox view of Holy Scripture at this day? It was not given by man, but by man; it came from heaven that it is the correct view. Consequently the authority is only human. We say the Bible is the inspired word of God because men think so and have for centuries thought so. The books of the Bible were evidently written by human hands; that God had a share, let alone the principal share, was merely the opinion of the writers or of their contemporaries. These may have been right or wrong. I may believe St. Paul's epistles to be inspired, but I have only human authority for it. Only because I think so and still more, because those in every age who knew most about the question thought so, is the reason that I regard them as the work of God."

"On the subject of inspiration of Holy Scripture—I cannot get back of human knowledge or authority; it is not possible to get any authority that is divine. I believe with all my soul that Jesus Christ is the incarnation of God, perfect God and perfect man; but I must admit my authority fallible and human. I think so, and the great majority in every age, especially the good and wise and learned thought so. If the accepted views of Holy Scripture are merely the results of human judgment, how monstrous at the present day to deny the human mind the right of passing judgment."

The Bible is a narrative of facts and a repository of spiritual and moral truths before it is an inspired book. Every true student must first study the Bible as any other book; it will then be inspired on account of what he finds in it."

To these alleged extracts from his lectures and sermons Professor Steen makes a sweeping denial and charges the Archbishop with a disinclination to grant him a hearing. The controversy will finally be settled by an ecclesiastical tribunal.

PAIN TO BUY MAUNALEI

Receiver Stewart Files His Report and the Consent of Creditors.

T. McCants Stewart has filed his report as receiver in the case of Gear, Lansing & Co. vs. the Maunalei Sugar Co. His report shows that he has received an offer from W. H. Pain for the purchase of the tangible assets of said Maunalei Sugar Co. for the sum of \$12,000, said offer being made by W. H. Pain.

With the receiver's report is filed the written consent of the creditors of the Maunalei Sugar Co. to the sale by the receiver of the property to said W. H. Pain for the amount named, upon provision that the said W. H. Pain will release the said company from all claims for rent now due or hereafter to become due under the lease, and assume all liability of said company to the Risdon Iron Works.

The creditors further consent to the dismissal of the said receiver, the cancellation of his bond and the distribution of sum of \$12,000 by the corporation after deducting therefrom the receiver's fees, his expenses, including attorney's fees, and the attorney's fees of the defendant corporation.

The consenting creditors are: Gear, Lansing & Co., Tokio Immigration Co., J. H. Parsons Chemical Co., Honolulu Cane & Sugar Co., H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., Lahaina Store, P. R. Helm & Co., Sam W. Wolby, Yee Wo Chan Co., and Jan Pan Immigration Co.

The receiver's report shows also that he has made earnest effort to dispose of the property and has been unable to do so; that no assets other than as follows have come into his possession as such receiver: A surveyor's instrument; cash from steam launch, \$375; drafts from United States Government for carrying mail to Lahaina, \$40; cash balance from company's store, \$36.65; making a total of \$300.65; and that his total expenditures, for which vouchers are filed, have been paid.

Petitioner prays, in accordance with the consent of the creditors filed, that he be dismissed and his bond cancelled.

T. McCants' Stewart, the receiver, is to be paid a fee of \$2,000, and his attorney, Frederick W. Hankey, \$1,000. The heaviest creditors are Gear, Lansing & Co., whose claim is for \$43,000. The creditors will be paid at the rate of twenty cents on the dollar.

♦♦♦

FEES FOR REGISTRATION.

Maui Chinese Allege They Have Been Asked to Pay.

Statements have been filed with W. F. Hasson, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue here, by Wong Yau, Long Young, Jung Yuen and Wong Chong, of Wailuku, that a fee of \$25 is demanded of the Chinese on Maui before they can be registered.

Wong Yau of Wailuku was registered here yesterday and given his papers. The reason for this, he stated, was that he was given to understand the above fee must be paid before the necessary papers would be forthcoming if he registered in Maui.

The charges will be put into the form of affidavits and regularly presented to Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain, who will act on them.

♦♦♦

Suffrage in Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 31.—The Delisting Government house of the Norwegian Parliament today adopted by a vote of 48 to 36 a bill introducing universal communal male suffrage and by 48 to 17 votes adopted a bill providing communal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 300 crowns.

♦♦♦

HESSEN, May 31.—The Reichstag to-day agreed without debate to Chancellor von Buslow's proposal to adjourn until November 16.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Valuable Data is Published by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The volume containing statements of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of committees on appropriations of the Senate and House, has been completed for the second session of the fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James Court, clerks respectively of those committees.

A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of \$730,335,575.

The details by bills are as follows: Agricultural, \$4,672,429; army, \$116,734,043; diplomatic, \$1,849,269; District of Columbia, \$8,502,269; fortifications, \$1,364,011; Indian, \$9,747,471; legislative, \$24,594,968; military academy, \$772,653; naval, \$78,101,791; pensions, \$145,145,230; postoffice, \$123,782,688; sundry civil, \$61,795,908; deficiencies, \$15,917,746; miscellaneous, \$7,990,023; permanent appropriations, \$24,358,229. Total, \$730,335,575.

The statement shows that in addition to the specific appropriations made, contractors are authorized to be entitled for public works requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of \$4,224,640. These contracts include \$1,384,640 for permanent improvements and increased facilities at certain navy yards, \$2,341,500 for public buildings previously authorized to be constructed in various cities and for certain lighthouse tenders and a revenue cutter; and \$485,900 for school buildings and sewer system in the District of Columbia. The contracts authorized in excess of appropriations made at the first session of the Fifty-sixth amounted to \$4,215,734 more than the contract authorizations of the session just closed.

The new offices of a civilian character created number 3,200 with annual compensation of \$2,500,601, and those abolished or omitted aggregate 211, at an annual pay of \$245,225, a net increase of \$3,652 at a yearly cost of \$2,239,075.

In addition to the new civil employees shown the volume also exhibits a net increase in the military establishment over its organization as it would have existed July 1, 1901, of 77,194 officers and enlisted men, with annual pay amounting to \$16,312,910; and fifty officers and 5,000 seamen in the naval establishment with a yearly pay of \$1,802,425.

The net number of sailors increased is \$28 at a cost for the year of \$75,473.

The total appropriations made by the fifty-sixth Congress aggregate \$1,490,488, or \$127,223,198 less than the \$1,683,212,637 appropriated by the preceding Congress.

♦♦♦

DEATH OF MRS. F. S. LYMAN.

Hilo Loses Most Highly Respected Resident.

Mrs. F. S. Lyman, one of Hilo's oldest and most prominent residents, died at her residence on Waihauene street, on Thursday forenoon at the age of sixty-two years and six months.

Mrs. Lyman (nee Isabella Chamberlain) was born at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, November 3, 1838. The father of Mrs. Lyman was Levi Chamberlain, a native of Boston and agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Honolulu. Mrs. Lyman's mother was Maria Patten of Pequas, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lyman had two sisters who reside in Honolulu, Mrs. Maria J. Forbes and Miss Mattie Chamberlain. Her brothers were Warren and Levi Chamberlain of Honolulu and Rev. James P. Chamberlain, a resident of Washington State.

On August 16, 1861, this lady was married to F. S. Lyman, and became a resident of Kau, residing upon a stock farm until the great earthquake of April 2, 1868, when she moved with her husband and family to Hilo, of which she has since been a resident. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman have six children, all of whom are living. They are Miss Ellen Lyman, Levi C. Lyman and Esther Lyman Littlebridge of Hilo, Fred. S. Lyman, Jr., of Honolulu, Dr. Frank A. Lyman of Madison, Wis., and Ernest E. Lyman, of Walalua, Oahu.

Mrs. Lyman from the beginning of her residence in Hilo has been closely identified with church work. She was for a long time superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Halli Church, was a prominent member and one of the organizers of the local branch of the W. C. T. U. During this time she also took a deep interest in the Japanese Sunday School, an interest which continued up to the time of her death. Mrs. Lyman was a member of the Foreign Church, to which she devoted herself earnestly, and held a prominent position in the Woman's Board of the church as well as in the Woman's Social Circle. She was at one time also a member of the music committee. Mrs. Lyman was one of the trustees of the Hilo Library, and was an early co-operator in the work of all charitable institutions.

Mrs. Lyman was confined to her room for several months previous to her death, and her assistance and zeal in religious and charitable works was much missed during that time, as it will be in the future. Her interest in the public did not cause her to neglect those nearest her, and her bereaved husband and family have the sincere sympathy of the community in their great bereavement.

Upon a show of hands, Achil's motion to pass the item as in the bill prevailed.

The salary of the clerk of this department, \$8,600, passed as in the bill, but the items of salaries of the first assistant clerk, \$2,400, and assistant clerk, \$1,200, were referred to the public committee.

The following items were referred to the public lands committee: Pay of reservoir keepers, \$2,640; pay of plumber and assistant, \$2,640; pay of the tap inspector, \$2,154; pay of shipping tenders, one at \$75 and one at \$50; \$3,000; payroll, high lift pump, \$1,900; pay of engineers, \$6,000.

The item of pay of market keeper, \$1,449, was struck out, and was amended to read: "Pay of market keeper, \$728."

The following items passed as in the bill: Salary of superintendent of Waihau, and Kauhui waterworks, \$1,200; superintendent Hilo waterworks, \$40; superintendent of Koloa waterworks, \$50, and superintendent of Lahaina water works, \$420.

The following items were referred to the committee on ways and means: payroll, government buildings, \$6,000; salary of keeper, mausoleum and grounds, \$780; salary of janitor and keeper Capitol and Judiciary grounds and buildings, \$2,400.

The following items were referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Crabb, Carter and J. Brown: Regular payroll, Honolulu fire department, \$2,290; pay of steward, watchman and engineer, Hilo fire department, \$1,080; salary of four pilots, \$19,200; payroll, pilot boats, \$5,000; salary of two assistant harbor masters, \$6,000.

The following items were referred to the committee on ways and means: pay of assistant keeper, \$720; was amended to read: "Pay of market keeper, \$728."

The following items passed as in the bill: Salary of superintendent of Waihau, and Kauhui waterworks, \$1,200; superintendent Hilo waterworks, \$40; superintendent of Koloa waterworks, \$50, and superintendent of Lahaina water works, \$420.

The salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction was then taken up, and occasioned a lively discussion. Senator Baldwin moved to make the amount \$1,000.

Dr. Russel inquired if the speaker offered the Senate as an instance. He then moved an amendment to read: "Salary of superintendent and inspector for Oahu, excluding Honolulu, \$1,200." Senator Kanaha accepted the amendment.

Senator Baldwin moved to make the amount \$8,000.

Senator Paris supported Dr. Russel's amendment, which carried.

The Senate then took the usual noon recess until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was short but sweet. The Senate was called to order at 2:10, with eight members present. Senator Kahi moved to adjourn on the plea "sense of committee work," which was heartily seconded by "Oily" Bill, who was a penchant for adjournments.

Upon a show of hands, the president declared the Senate adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

REACH FOR THE CASH

(Continued from Page 1.)

the bill as it stood, or else waiting until the Senate is through with the bill and taking up their bill for consideration. The Independents thought that they could come to some agreement, however, during the next three days, and the motion to adjourn for three days prevailed.

The House adjourned a little before 3 o'clock.

CUTS THE PRICE OF MANY OFFICES

Senate Considers Salaries and Makes Several Committee References.

After enjoying two days' rest, the solons met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to renew their attack on the appropriation bill.

With the thermometer hovering about the 80's and the usual flow of hot air from some of the "gas bags" of the Senate, the honorable members managed to keep themselves and everybody else in a sweltering state.

Senator Kanaha adopted the same tactics he has employed on the previous days of the session in regard to "knifing."

The Republican members had been fighting since the opening of the session to have all doubtful items referred to committees, in order that they might be investigated, but the Home Rule Independent Republican members would have none of it, evidently fearing adverse reports.

With the long name has experienced a change of heart and is now referring its last to have been referred to committees, seems to be very anxious to live up to the motto, "Kill or be killed."

The morning program was opened by the clerk reading a communication from

WANT CASH FOR HEALTH

Board Makes New Estimates of Costs.

The Board of Health having prepared a new estimate of its proposed expenses for the coming year, the letter containing the items and reasons for asking the amounts is given below at the request of an officer of the Board, the publication in a morning newspaper having been incomplete, in that certain essential points were omitted.

Amount of cuts equal amount of raises.

General expenses pay roll \$ 34,920.00

Proposed Monthly Salaries—

Bacteriologist and pathologist \$ 500.00

This item is particularly recommended to stand on account of the importance of the office.

Upon the results of bacteriological examinations the board bases its decision upon infectious diseases. Post-mortems, the number of which are daily increasing, are performed by this officer. Other duties relate to visits to the Kalili Receiving Station, examination of fever suspects, bacteriologically, making of cultures of bacteria of infectious diseases as they appear, the care and maintenance of the bacteriological specimens in the laboratory besides other important duties.

This office needs a good man who cannot be obtained except for reasonable pay.

Meat Inspector and veterinarian

Amount of work and responsibility for the office does not justify so high a salary, as salary is made \$175 or condition that the incumbent furnish own stock meat.

Registrar of deaths

The amount of work justifies this raise in salary. The duties are diversified and arduous, and the hours long. Fumigation, vital statistician, and other important duties belong to this office. Fumigation is carried on almost daily to prevent infection from not only plague and smallpox, but also diphtheria, tuberculosis, measles and other infectious and contagious diseases.

Three sanitary inspectors at \$100

Three sanitary inspectors at \$80

Milk inspector

This man has to keep his own horse.

Fish inspector

Assistant fish inspector

The stock man was cut out for the reason that the meat inspector's salary was made \$175 on condition that he furnished his own stock man.

There is no necessity for an assistant clerk, as the office is combined with that of janitor and messenger, given below.

Stenographer

Morgue attendant

Clerk, janitor and messenger

Officer for registered women

\$ 1,456.00

Saved for the period on general expenses pay roll \$1,330; per month, \$155.

Subsidy to Queen's Hospital \$ 20,000.00

Subsidy to Lihue Hospital \$ 3,600.00

Subsidy to Consumptive Ward \$ 1,000.00

Subsidy to Kapiolani Maternity Home

Total \$ 103,400.00

The Board feels that the above subsidies should be transferred to some other department as this Board has no control of the subject matter.

In conclusion the Board desires to reiterate that the estimates submitted in the Governor's recommendations are not too ample to carry on this important department, such estimates being based on very close lines of economy; that the estimates herewith submitted were based solely on the ground of the grave necessity of strict economy being observed in all departments of the government; that the department will be pushed to get on with the estimates herewith submitted and can not possibly get along with anything less, in pay rolls and current expenses especially; that the department is doing all in its power, particularly in connection with the excavator and garbage service, to curtail its expenses in view of assisting the Government through what has been asserted, a shortage of funds.

Estimated appropriations required by the Board of Health for the coming biennial period:

Salary of executive officer \$ 5,400.00

Monthly salary \$ 225.00

Salary of secretary \$ 3,600.00

Monthly salary \$ 150.00

The usual salary in all other departments for a secretary is \$3,600. The amount of work and the responsibility incurred does not justify a greater amount in this case.

Salary of city sanitary officer \$ 3,600.00

Monthly salary \$ 150.00

Though the duties of this office are important and arduous, \$150 is considered a sufficient compensation. For that sum there are many good men qualified for this position and willing to work.

Salary of food commissioner and analyst \$ 4,200.00

Monthly salary \$ 175.00

A saving on the above of \$1,000 for the period.

Note—The Governor's estimate of salary for the president of the Board of Health, \$7,300, is also eliminated, no provision having been made by the Legislature creating a salaried position.

Pay of Government physicians \$ 29,126.00

Monthly Salaries—

Waimea, Kauai \$ 60.00

Koloa, Kauai \$ 60.00

Lihue, Kauai \$ 60.00

Keaau and Hanalei, Kauai \$ 75.00

Honolulu, two city physicians \$ 200.00

Ewa, Oahu \$ 60.00

Waialae, Oahu \$ 60.00

Walaua, Oahu \$ 60.00

This item is cut as the posi-

tion is more difficult than now.

Roseaupeka and Rosedale—

Waikiki—

This item is raised to \$600 on account of the difficulty of the position and of obtaining an equivalent to \$100. There is no outside practice at this place.

Hilo, Maui—

Practically a plantation position.

Makawao, Maui

Kahala, Hawaii

Hanakapia, Hawaii

North Hale, Hawaii

Amount of work does not justify so high a salary.

North Kona, Hawaii

For the same reason as

South Kona

\$ 1,630.00

General expenses pay roll \$ 134,920.00

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AGRICULTURE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The following report has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The following letters from Governor Sanford B. Dole and Mr. Franz Buchholz of South Kona, Hawaii, give descriptions of the varieties of fruit, vegetables, etc., which are grown on the Island of Hawaii:

Punaewawau, Kona, Hawaii.

August 12, 1900.

Dear Mr. Studebaker: While on this island I visited Mr. Buchholz, a coffee planter of the extreme southern part of South Kona. His house is on the Government road at that place, at an elevation of perhaps 1,300 feet above the sea. His plantation is from the road running up the slope. The soil is among broken lava and generally washed below the surface of the ground, which is composed almost entirely of broken black lava from the site of a great volcano.

Except the banana, little has been done in the way of raising fruit for profit. The natives in Kona raise quite a quantity of seedling oranges of fine quality, many of which are brought to Honolulu and sold.

Little attention, however, is paid to the cultivation of oranges, and the fact that oranges of such excellent quality are produced from trees substantially in a wild state promises well for the future of the Hawaiian production of this fruit.

I am very much interested in the prospect of the establishment of an experiment station here. Such an enterprise could not fail to be of vast benefit to the small farming interests of this Territory. If such stations were located at places where they might be conveniently visited by those interested in the experimental work, the results of such work would, it seems to me, better and more forcibly reach those whom it is desired to reach than in any other way. Free monthly bulletins would be very useful and would reach many who could not often visit the stations.

Very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Buchholz Plantation, Hoopulua, S. Kona, Hawaii, August 28, 1900.

His Excellency Governor Dole, Honolulu.

Mr. Governor: There appears to be no limit as to the growth of any vegetables, fruit trees, grapes, etc., in this district; all of them do well and a great many bear fruit the whole year round. I have grown the following kinds:

Potatoes, four times in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months, at an expense of one-half cent per pound, average. I got two large and two small crops, according to the season.

Cabbage grows the whole year round, appearing to make no difference if planted in summer or winter, in spring or autumn. The cabbage grows to an enormous size, as big as 2 feet in diameter, and has the quality to ratoon. For a year in succession, after the first head is cut off, small heads spring up out of the stump which, although not as hard as the first one and of no use for market purposes, make just as fine eating. Cauliflower grows in the same manner as cabbage, and ratatos in the same way.

Kohlrabi, or turnip-rooted cabbage, once planted may remain growing for a year or longer without becoming stringy or woody. Brussels sprouts grow well, but I can not judge how it would do, because when it just started to form the little heads my turkeys ate it up, and I had no chance to plant again.

Artichokes grow much slower than the above-mentioned vegetables, which become eatable within three months, whereas artichokes do not develop in less than nine months, but they continue to deliver flower heads for four to six months. Parsley, once sown, grows forever, apparently; mine is now 4 years old.

Parsnips may remain in the ground for a year or longer without becoming woody, and can be eaten within two months after planting. Celery, both the turnip rooted and the blanched, grows well.

The latter, however, is preferable, as it is very nice and crisp all the time, whereas the first is liable to become stringy.

Celery may also remain in the ground until you wish to use it, a year or longer apparently makes no difference, if properly attended to.

Carrots grow the whole year round, and may also remain in the ground until needed.

Red beets, the same as above. Lima beans continue to bear and grow for over a year; have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. All other kinds of beans grow very well, maturing within three months after planting. Turnips grow all the year round, and may remain for a long time in the ground, but I am unable to tell how many months.

Cucumbers grow the whole year round, and, particularly the climbing kinds, bear for a long time. Tomatoes grow the whole year round and bear, with proper attention, for a year. Peas yield very small crops, but grow very quickly, and may be planted at different times of the year. Corn can be planted with success only once in a year and does not even then yield as good crops here as in other parts of the country. Onions grow very well, are of a fine quality, and very large size; may be planted any time of the year, mature in about six to seven months; can be raised at one-half cent per pound. Leeks grow very well; may remain for a year in the ground.

Radishes become eatable ten days after sowing. Eggplants do as well as the rest and bear for a long time. Lettuce can be planted any time of the year; it develops very quickly. Peppers grow in profusion and bear the whole year round and for many years in succession. Watermelons do not do well at this locality (6,600 feet), but no doubt would grow very nicely lower down, where it does not rain so much. Muskmelons grow very well, but suffer greatly from a little fly. Pumpkins and squashes do very well and sometimes bear for two years. The fruit has to be gathered every month. Strawberries bear fruit all the year round, of a fine flavor. Raspberries bear fruit during perhaps six months, also of a very fine flavor. Gooseberries and currants grow rather slowly, and have so far not been in bearing; gooseberries apparently do better than the latter. Two-year-old apple trees imported last year from California are in bearing this year and yield a fine-flavored, juicy fruit. Pears grow slowly, but apparently well; walnuts the same. Olives grow very well. Sweet almonds planted last year were in flower this year and do very well. Plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, and apricots planted last year did remarkably well, and if it had not been for the drought last winter would have been in bearing now, I presume. Oranges and limes grow rather slowly in the beginning, but do very well afterwards. Alligator pears grow well. Wine grapes bear twice in a year and do very well. Figs bear within a year after planting, and bear in abundance during four months every year after. Pineapples start bearing eighteen months after planting and bear every year regularly for years to come.

Sweet herbs, dill, lavender, majoram, sage, thyme, all do well. Peppermint grows like a weed.

Mangos and papayas grow very well and bear a better-flavored fruit than in other places. St. John's bread and sapodilla plums grow very well.

Ornamental and useful trees I have planted the following, all of them growing very well: Grevillea robusta, ironwood, Jacaranda, date palms, cedar, acacia, kamono, hibiscus, Dracaena, draco, calabash tree, rubber vine, cacao, vanilla beans, camphor, castor beans.

Native fruits are limited as to kinds. The banana stands at the head as to importance, with several well-marked varieties. It is easily raised and is delicious for eating, both raw and cooked. The banana used for export is an exotic, generally called the Chinese banana.

METEOROLOGY FOR YEAR AND MONTH

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

For the Month of April, 1901.

Temperature mean for the month, 72.6° Fahrenheit; normal, 72.8°; average daily maximum, 79.5°; average daily minimum, 61.8°; average daily range, 17.7°; greatest daily range, 19° degrees; highest temperature, 84° degrees; lowest, 62°.

Barometer average, 29.999; normal 29.620 (corrected for gravity by -0.06).

Highest, 30.13; lowest, 29.81; greatest 24-hour change, 9.11. "Lows" passed this point on the 9th, 22d and 27th.

"Highs" on the 4th, 16th and 30th. Pressure the first half of the month about normal; during the last half, below the normal.

Relative humidity, 22°; normal, 71.5°; mean dew point, 69.3°; normal, 63.3°; mean absolute moisture, 6.45 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.42.

Rainfall, 5.11 inches; normal, 5.01; rain-record days, 18; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.72. Total at Luakini, 11.49; at Kapiaihi Park, 0.95.

Total rainfall since January 1, 18.29 inches; normal, 14.36.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.32 to 34.00 feet above mean sea level. On April 30, 1900, it stood at 34.50.

Tradewind days, 22 (five of N. N.-E.); normal number of tradewind days for April, 20. Average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.3; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.4; normal, 5.1.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 75.9°; average minimum, 66.6°; Waimea, Hawaii, 1,730 feet elevation, 71.6° and 62.8°; Kohala, 3,211 elevation, 78.8° and 61.1°; Kulakohuna, W. R. C., 1,916°; 600 feet elevation, highest, 54°; lowest, 43°; mean, 33.4.

An electric storm traveled through the group on the 28th, passing over Oahu at 6 a. m., and reaching the Island of Hawaii at 10 a. m., showing the rapidity and direction of such disturbances in the upper stratum of air.

Thunder and lightning on Hawaii, 29th and 30th. Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 28th. Earthquakes at Hilo, 16th and 26th, at 2:55 and 3:45 a. m., respectively. Heavy swell on 1st, 9th and 26th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1901.

Stations— Elevation Rain. (Feet.) (Inches)

HAWAII—Hilo

Waiakea 50 12.85

Hilo (town) 100 12.28

Kaumana 1250 17.31

Pepeekeo 100 8.94

Hakalau 200

Honohina

Laupahoehoe 500 6.16

Ookala 400

Kukalau 250 2.88

Paauilo 750 4.31

Paauhau (Moore) 300

Paauhau (Greig) 1150 2.24

Honokaa (Muir) 425 2.78

Honokaa (Rickard) 1900

Kukuhiae 700 2.18

Awihi Ranch 1100 4.55

Niuhi 200 6.62

Kohala (Mission) 585 3.59

Kohala (Sugar Co.) 234 5.04

Kohala (Sugar Co.) 2720 3.82

Hawi Mill 600 4.51

Hawi Mill 290 4.02

Kailua 350 5.60

Kealakekua 1880 8.86

Napoopo 25

Naohele 650 3.23

Naelehu 1850 1.92

Honuapo 15 1.92

Hilea 310 3.10

Pahala 850 3.73

Moaala 1700 3.10

Volcano House 4000 6.78

Olan (Russell) 1700

Kapoho 110 8

Kalapana

Waipio Ranch 700 2.65

Kaupo (Mokulau) 285 5.34

Kipahulu 300 14.21

Hawaii Plantation 60 0.95

Nahiku 60 6.68

Niuhi 900 19.78

Haiku 700 2.13

Kula (Erehwon) 4500 1.24

Puunomea 1400 2.51

Pai 180

Haleakala Ranch 2000 1.19

LANAI

Keomoku 6 0.63

OAHI

Punahoa (W. Hu.) 38.40

Kulakohuna 39.30

Kewalo (King St.) 31.40

U. S. Naval Station 6 0.66

Kapiolani Park 10 0.95

Manoa (Woodlawn D.) 285 6.49

Makiki Reservoir 331 3.31

School St. (Bishop) 50 3.28

Insane Asylum 30 2.41

Nuuanu (W. W. Hall) 50 3.29

Nuuanu (Wyldie St.) 250 6.15

Coffee and sugar cane grow very well here.

Wheat, barley, and oats come to maturity and bear well, but my place is too rocky to allow of plowing, and I have only experimented to find out what could be done.

Afalfa, burr clover, red clover, white clover, Australian rye grass, orchard grass, buffalograss, and Kentucky blue grass I have sown, and all of them do well and make fine pasture. Australian saltbush I have also tried on the rocks below with good success.

Looking the list over which I have given, it appears that almost everything a man may think of will grow in this district. All the mentioned fruits, vegetables, grasses, etc., I have grown myself and very successfully here, and anyone who cares to find out if I have reported facts may come and have a look himself.

It is my opinion that with good roads and proper transportation facilities the district of Kona has a great future, but there are a great many drawbacks which make progress here very slow.

In the first case the very high steamer charges make it almost impossible to grow anything profitably, although things grow here certainly as luxuriantly and abundantly as anywhere else.

Second, by the commissions and profits which the Honolulu middleman insists on making. No one in Honolulu is satisfied with profit of 20 per cent, and they do not work at less than 100 to 200 per cent.

For instance, onions are never bought for less than 4 to 5 cents per pound, but the most I was offered was 1½ to 2 cents per pound.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, May 11.

Am. bk. W. H. Price, Johnson, 18 days from San Francisco with general merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin.
H. N. gas, 1000, Eclipse, Townsend from Maui ports.

Saturday, May 12.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from San Francisco, May 11.
W. strm. Kihau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

W. strm. Lihau, Bennett, from Molokai ports.
L. strm. Iwaiwai, Greene, from Kauai.

L. strm. Hanalei, Pederson, from Kauai.
L. strm. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu.
H. N. gas, 1000, Eclipse, Townsend, from Hawaii.

Stm. J. A. Cummings, Searie, from Oahu ports.
Am. ltkn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 16 days from San Francisco.

Am. schr. Laura Pike, Olsen, 32 days from Coos Bay.

Sunday, May 13.

L-L strm. Mikahala, from Kauai.

Monday, May 14.

Am. bk. Mauna Ali, Smith, 18 days from San Francisco.
L-L strm. Niihau, Thompson, from Nawiliwili.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, May 17.

Am. bkt. Hesper, Fries, for the Sound
ballast.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San
Francisco with sugar.

Saturday, May 18.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for
San Francisco.

Sunday, May 19.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for the
Orient.

Monday, May 20.

Strmr. J. A. Cummings, Searie, for
windward Oahu ports.

W. strmr. Kauai, N. Mitchell, for
Kakalau.

W. strmr. Maui, Sachs, for Paiauau.
L-L strmr. James Makai, Tuillet, for
Kapaa.

L-L strmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea.

Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, for
Kahului, in tow of the tug Fearless.

♦♦♦

Salmon Cannery Trust.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Journal of Commerce says: The consolidation of the Pacific Coast salmon canneries is still in tentative shape. The organization of the company is under the management of T. B. McGovern, of Delafield; McGovern & Company, Charles R. Flint, of this city, and Robert Onfray, of Onfray & McGovern, of San Francisco. Important matters on the Coast are still under negotiation and it is likely to require some time for this work. As for the financial arrangements, it is understood that these are well in hand but the time has not yet been reached for calling subscriptions. The plan contemplates the formation of a company to be known as the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, with a stock capitalization of \$200,000,000 equally divided into seven per cent accumulative stock and common stock. In addition an issue of \$7,000,000 seven year debentures at six per cent is proposed. A sinking fund of \$1,000,000 to retire the bonds is provided for and purchased if the same can be obtained for less than 105 per cent, or at that price by lot in case such purchases cannot be made. The company is also to have the privilege, after the expiration of one year, of retiring all outstanding debentures upon 30 days' notice upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest.

FRANKED ENVELOPES PASS.

The Old Free Correspondence Wiped Out by National Officials.

Territorial franked envelopes have gone. This is the result of the verdict of the postal authorities at Washington, in regard to the use of such envelope for official business. When Hawaii was a separate nation, it had its own postal system and its officials used the Hawaiian "official business" envelopes, and since annexation it has been the custom to use Territorial franked envelopes, and great quantities of them, at that.

The postal authorities at Washington were made acquainted with the condition of affairs, and they promptly sent orders to put a stop to their use. All the departments of the local government made free use of these envelopes in their correspondence, but hereafter all letters put in such envelopes will be seized and the sender thereof may be liable to a heavy fine.

The new order does not affect Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, nor any other Federal officers, in their use of franked envelopes, but they must use only those allowed by the United States Government, for the transaction of official business.

States and Territories have no right to issue franked envelopes, such right belonging only to the National Government, which allows the members of Congress and officials of the various departments to use them.

In speaking of the matter, Assistant Postmaster Kenake said the use of franked envelopes had been quite large on account of the officials of departments writing to one another and as a consequence the postoffice bureau had been deprived of a great deal of revenue.

Count Castellane Sick.

PARIS, May 11.—Count Boni de Castellane has been suffering from intestinal trouble for the past week. Although his condition is not regarded as serious he has been ordered to take complete rest and his social engagements have been postponed. His case was diagnosed as an commencement of appendicitis but he is not thought to be in danger. Inquiry at his home last night, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, elicited the information that his condition was improved.

THE FAVORITE AGE IS 25.

Speaking of the British census, an English periodical remarks: "It is in the matter of age that a slight element of fiction appears now and then in the schedules, for a careful study of the reports reveals that there are more of the fair sex aged about 25 than can be accounted for. Women of 25 in 1891 must have been 15 in 1881; but the women entered in the returns as 25 exceed the young girls of 15, of whom they should be only the diminished survivors!"

BASEBALL ON OTHER ISLANDS

Hawaii and Maui are Preparing to Cos a National Game.

Saturday, May 18.

Hawaii has at last contracted the baseball fever, as witness the following from the Tribune:

"This is the season for the baseball season to get in its deadly work and make old 'base-ball' chase the skipping spheres into lava holes and throw their arms out of joint while swining at the atmosphere."

If everything goes well a game may be played next Saturday at Honolulu Park. C. K. Hyde has gathered a band and challenged the world. C. K. Hyde thinks it is the world, and so has accepted the challenge.

A hot game may be expected if the present style of weather keeps up. Mr. Hyde's team hasn't any name yet; he is looking around for a promising godfather who will buy the suits and contribute some pocket money for the purchase of other essentials, like bats, balls, arnica, etc.

Practice has already commenced, and the following are sizing themselves up for the various positions: Hay Headhouse, P. Crowe, Harry Overend, J. H. Howland, Paul Soule, W. T. Baldwin, C. K. Hyde, Ralph Baldwin, J. Noyes, Tommy Todd. The personnel of Company D team is still a mystery, but from the air of those in the industry it is evident H. is all on with the other fellows. June 11 and July 4 there will be games without doubt, unless somebody runs away with the funds."

Thanks to the efforts of the newly formed Maui athletic association, some baseball is likely to be played this season on the Valley Isle. Concerning the matter the Maui News says:

"At a meeting of the Maui Athletic Association last Monday night, the constitution and by-laws adopted by the board of directors, were presented. It was stated that the lot in the back of the Kalua premises in Wailuku might yet be obtained from the Wailuku Sugar Company for a field of sports. In case this piece is obtained it will be made a first-class athletic field. A baseball team is talked of George Cummings and W. W. Booth are among those who are trying to form the nine."

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LATE NEWS OF FOREIGN SPORT

Some Items of Interest About Shamrock II—Starters for Withers Stakes.

According to the latest news from Southampton, England, the broken gaff of the Shamrock II was sent ashore for repairs immediately after the accident, and the effort was put forth for a resumption of the trials. The telescoping topmast is already giving trouble. It was sent down for re-setting and now it is impossible to get it hoisted full up. Some gear must be cut adrift before it can be put right.

A heavier gaff was ordered from the Dennis before the accident, but it has not yet arrived.

The London Field in its issue of May 11 refrains from criticism on the performances of Shamrock II, which, it says, have been merely sail-stretching and should be regarded as tests. The Field praises the faultless manner in which she opens and leaves the waters, declaring that any adverse criticism as to her wave-making should be dismissed as worthless.

"Although the ex-challenger appears to be faster than when she met the Columbia," says the Field, "there are no means of proving that she is faster, as she is under different trim with a longer load than the Columbia."

The condition requires that colts shall carry 126 pounds, fillies 121 pounds and geldings 122 pounds. All the entries belonged to the first named class, however, so that the weights were even. Richard Croker's Bellario, Frank Farrell's Bonibet, James R. Keene's Commando, Alfred Hennion and Dave Morris' Smile, C. T. Patterson's All Green and R. T. Wilson's Parader were expected to divide the honors somewhere among them.

Of the likely starters, all but Commando have had public trials this year, and he is reported to be ready. Still, those who believe that private trials cannot take the place of actual racing in the preparation of a race horse put their money on the Columbia.

The Field adds: "The Columbia is

expected to be faster than when she met the Columbia."

Six crack 3-year-olds were expected to face the starter to race for the Withers stakes, run in New York on May 11, the first of the great 3-year-old contests of the year. The race was at a mile.

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CITATIONS ISSUE FOR DOLE, THURSTON AND COOPER

(From Saturday's daily)

What action will the First Circuit Court take in the matter of the refusal of certain Territorial officials and others to testify before the grand jury in the legislative bribery affair, is the uppermost matter in many minds this morning. Judge Humphreys was extremely reticent last evening as to his intentions.

Nothing tangible developed until yesterday afternoon's session of the jury. The attending witnesses yesterday morning were dismissed by Foreman J. O. Carter until 2 p.m., and shortly after that hour the jury filed into the court with the expected report on the efforts of the grand jury to obtain information from Secretary of the Territory Cooper, Attorney-General Dole and L. A. Thurston. The reading of the report created a mild sensation among the spectators present, making as it did, for the first time, any direct reference to actual evidence that might be obtained as to bribery of legislators.

The report in full was as follows:

In the matter of E. P. Dole:
Be it remembered that the Grand Jury heretofore summoned, examined, impaneled, sworn and charged to serve as Grand Jurors in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, come into open court on this 17th day of May, 1901, and make complaint in writing, which complaint is duly subscribed by each and every member of said Grand Jury, and which complaint is, in words, sentences and figures, as follows, to wit:

"Report of the Grand Jury.
Honolulu, May 17, 1901.
Honorable A. S. Humphreys, Judge,
Circuit Court of the First Circuit
Territory of Hawaii:

"You will take notice that the Grand Jury for the Island of Oahu, Territory aforesaid, before it on the 15th day of May last past, E. P. Dole, Attorney General of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, declined to answer questions after admitting that the names of two men had been given to him by Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Territory, in confidence, upon the understanding that he, E. P. Dole, should not divulge the names, and admitting that he has some information, true, that he considered legal evidence of attempts at corruption of members of the Legislature, but as a matter of honor felt he ought not to divulge same. Being asked finally to give names and information in his possession flatly refused so to do."

"That the said E. P. Dole more fully set forth his reasons for refusing to testify in a letter, which is appended to this as an exhibit. Being called again on the 16th day of May, and being duly sworn, stated: That he had nothing but hearsay testimony at that time as touching charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature; that he had no legal evidence in his possession; said he declined to repeat any statement made to him in the nature of hearsay, and that any information given by him would close sources of other information and defeat ends of justice."

(Signed): J. O. Carter, foreman of the Grand Jury; A. V. Gear, O. Stillman, John F. Colburn, S. C. Dwight, Edward B. Mikalemi, C. H. Cooke, C. H. Brown, G. E. Smithies, John D. Holt, Jr., H. E. McIntosh, E. C. Macfarlane, J. C. Cohen, G. C. Quinn, Wm. Allen.

"Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., May 15, 1901.

"Mr. Joseph O. Carter, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir: At your request I take pleasure in stating in writing the position I took before the Grand Jury in the matter of alleged legislative corruption. Certain men have told me what, as they said, other men told them. This is the sole and only knowledge which I have in the premises, and is hearsay and not legal evidence."

"My chief informant, as to what others told him, said that they made their statements upon his word of honor that their names should not be used until the Government instituted prosecution. These names were given to me in the same confidence, and I do not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of determining for my informant whether his pledge shall be kept."

"I have given the Grand Jury, to the best of my recollection, the name of every person who has made a tangible statement to me or in my presence and hearing in regard to this matter. None of these persons claim to know anything about it of their own knowledge."

"The law prohibits me, both as Attorney General and in the capacity of a witness, from making any statement to the Grand Jury of my opinion as to the truth or falsity of charges before them, or what I think any evidence does or does not warrant them in doing. It is proper, however, for me to say that I did not attempt to present evidence in this matter at the present term of court for the reason that I believed a quiet investigation, which would necessarily take time, would enable a Grand Jury at the next term of court to obtain much fuller evidence than it is possible to obtain now."

"I may add that, as I understand the law, the head of a governmental department having a matter of this kind in charge is, on the ground of public policy, privileged from testifying as a witness. I have not, however, claimed the privilege. I have no information in the matter except hearsay, and in the line of hearsay I have given the names of those who are one degree nearer its original source. Very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General."

And thereupon the Court doth order that the clerk of this court do forthwith issue a citation to the said E. P. Dole, commanding him to appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why he should not be required to answer the interrogatories propounded to him by the said Grand Jury.

It is further ordered and directed that the citation which the Court doth order to issue herein, be directed to the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he, the said High Sheriff, be required and directed to return the same into this court at the day and hour last aforesaid.

It is further ordered that a duly attested copy of this minute be attached to said citation and served upon the said E. P. Dole.

In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, the complaint of the Grand Jury is in the following terms, and the citation of Mr. Cooper to appear and show cause is iden-

BONDS MAY BE ISSUED.

(From Saturday's daily)

that in all but the name with that of Mr. Dole.

On May 15 last Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Territory, now acting Governor, taking duty sword, said:

"Have information of contributions to a corruption fund; disseminated information I had with Governor Dole decline to give source of information as a matter of privilege; desire to give any information to the Grand Jury I have of attempts to corrupt members of the Legislature."

That on the 16th day of May said Henry E. Cooper was again before the Grand Jury and upon request made to him refused to be sworn or to testify, claiming privilege as acting Governor of this Territory.

In the matter of L. A. Thurston, a similar citation issues on the following complaint:

"On the 15th day of May last L. A. Thurston, being duly sworn, was asked to state what he knew of attempts to bribe or corrupt members of the Legislature, and he said:

"The only matter I have heard was from a client of mine, and I do not feel disposed to use his name without his consent. He has stated to me that three members of the Legislature had demanded money of this client before they would give support to his bill; money was paid by my client to an officer of the Legislature for his aid to the bill; I am obliged to decline to give you the name of my client or to divulge to you what his statement was to me, believing that as a counselor I am privileged so to decline, and also decline to state to you which bill my client was interested in."

"Being again called on the 16th day of May, Mr. Thurston, being sworn, said:

"The information I have from my client is not of such a nature as would, if divulged to the Grand Jury, make him liable to criminal prosecution for directly or indirectly offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature."

"Mr. Thurston was invited to formulate in writing his own way reasons for declining to answer the questions put to him as to the name of his client; the names of the members of the Legislature who demanded money, and the bill his client was interested in, and did so, and his writing is herewith submitted as an exhibit."

The written exhibit of Mr. Thurston is as follows:

"I decline to give further statements concerning the statements made by my client to me relating to demand upon him by members of the Legislature for payment for their official support, upon the ground that the information was received by me in my capacity as an attorney from him in his capacity as a client, in the course of business between us in connection with such relation."

"That such communication and such information is privileged and I have no right to divulge it, except upon consent of my client, which is refused."

After asking and ascertaining that the names of all the jurors were attached to the report, Judge Humphreys asked if the Attorney-General had offered his assistance to the grand jury in the matter of the investigation. Answered to the contrary, he instructed the foreman to make immediate requisition on the Attorney-General for such help. Judge Humphreys then stated that citations would be issued for the three witnesses, and was asked by Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart if the citations would be peremptory in the nature of an order to show cause. Judge Humphreys declined to answer, stating that the nature of the citations would be known upon service.

It is reported that Acting Governor Cooper has determined not to be forced into giving testimony, and rumors say that he will resist the service of a bench warrant, even if he has to call on the aid of the military guard to evade it. Interviewed, Mr. Cooper made no answer beyond a smile and an enigmatic "We'll see."

Senator Russel signified to the bailiff of the grand jury his willingness to appear before the jury if asked to do so, but not in answer to a summons. An invitation was then extended to Dr. Russel during the afternoon session. The Senator stated to a reporter that he was willing to go to jail before he would give up the right from exemption to arrest guaranteed by the Organic Act, but did not want in any way to defeat the end of justice by not testifying when properly asked. "It is not a matter of sensitiveness on my part at all, but a case of infringement upon the rights of the Legislature."

Senator Achl merely objected because the grand jury had not consulted the convenience of the Senators in the matter, and it was impossible for him to leave his senatorial duties when he was notified to appear. Senator Achl appeared before the jury yesterday afternoon.

The majority of the witnesses were again excused until this morning at 10 o'clock, those testifying yesterday afternoon being Messrs. McCandless, Cathcart, Achl and Bearwald. With regard to the rumors that Governor Dole was to be called before the jury, it has transpired that the Governor was one of the first witnesses, and gave his testimony last Wednesday morning, previous to his departure to Waianae.

At a council of the heads of departments held yesterday morning, in secret session, it is understood that the duty of the Acting Governor and the Attorney-General was taken under advisement.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd."

Professor Koebel, the government entomologist, is preparing for a war on the Japanese beetles, which are beginning to appear in great numbers. He is raising funds to distribute for the confusion of the pests.

(From Saturday's daily)

By an opinion of Attorney General Dole, rendered yesterday by Chairman Emmett of the House Finance Committee, the financial stringency is relieved to the extent of \$1,000,000. This will be accomplished by the issue of bonds to that amount under the Loan Act of 1896 and the provisions of the Organic Act. The question submitted to the Attorney General was based on the fact that bonds to that amount were still unissued, the appropriations for objects under the Loan Act having been paid from current funds.

The opinion is in the form of a letter and covers fourteen typewritten pages, numerous citations being given in point.

The Attorney General says that lawful power to issue \$1,000,000 worth of bonds will relieve the Territory from its pressing financial straits and enable it to complete the public improvements which have been inaugurated, and to initiate others that are greatly needed; and, on the other hand every reasonable precaution should be taken to avoid the assurance and sale of invalid securities. "Facsimile by these alternatives." Mr. Dole continues, "it is of great importance to ascertain, if possible, what the law is."

The Attorney General endorses Mr. Dunne's opinion on the subject, published some days ago, that the Organic Act does not authorize this Legislature, while in extra session to enact general laws; and, "while raising money may have a certain relation to appropriating it, the Legislature has no power to pass an original Loan Act at this session."

The Organic Act and the Session Laws of 1896 are quoted at length to show the purposes for which loans may be authorized; the limits of the same in amount and in proportion to the taxable property of the Territory, and the powers necessary for the effecting of loans.

From the Loan Act of 1896 Mr. Dole quotes sections providing that bonds may be issued from time to time to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate two million dollars; that no such bonds shall be issued except in pursuance of any Act of the Legislature authorizing said issuance; that all bonds, when issued thereof, is authorized, may be issued from time to time with the approval of the Governor, and may be deemed expedient; and that the power to issue bonds conferred by any Act in conformity with this Act, shall not lapse or become void as the result of first issue, but may be exercised from time to time until the limit of the amount authorized has been reached.

The conclusion is drawn from these and other authorities, that "to comply with the statute, there must be the concurrence of three separate and distinct authorities, the Legislature, the Governor and the Treasurer," and adds that "by the closing lines of section 55 of the Organic Act another authority must approve, the President of the United States." The Attorney General continues:

"In my opinion, the Legislature has no power to pass an original Loan Act at this session, but it has the power of a regular session for the passage of appropriation bills. The problem, then, is resolved into a single question, can the Legislature, as a legitimate feature of an appropriation bill, in extra session called for appropriations, authorize the issuance of bonds under the provisions of the Loan Act passed in 1896?"

"Plainly, the Legislature of 1896 intended to provide public loans not exceeding, in the aggregate, two million dollars, for the industrial and other development of these Islands through the issuance of bonds from time to time, upon approval, as necessity might require, pursuant to appropriations made or to be made by the Legislature of 1896 and by future Legislatures."

After asking and ascertaining that the names of all the jurors were attached to the report, Judge Humphreys asked if the Attorney-General had offered his assistance to the grand jury in the matter of the investigation. Answered to the contrary, he instructed the foreman to make immediate requisition on the Attorney-General for such help. Judge Humphreys then stated that citations would be issued for the three witnesses, and was asked by Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart if the citations would be peremptory in the nature of an order to show cause. Judge Humphreys declined to answer, stating that the nature of the citations would be known upon service.

It is reported that Acting Governor Cooper has determined not to be forced into giving testimony, and rumors say that he will resist the service of a bench warrant, even if he has to call on the aid of the military guard to evade it. Interviewed, Mr. Cooper made no answer beyond a smile and an enigmatic "We'll see."

Senator Russel signified to the bailiff of the grand jury his willingness to appear before the jury if asked to do so, but not in answer to a summons. An invitation was then extended to Dr. Russel during the afternoon session. The Senator stated to a reporter that he was willing to go to jail before he would give up the right from exemption to arrest guaranteed by the Organic Act, but did not want in any way to defeat the end of justice by not testifying when properly asked. "It is not a matter of sensitiveness on my part at all, but a case of infringement upon the rights of the Legislature."

Senator Achl merely objected because the grand jury had not consulted the convenience of the Senators in the matter, and it was impossible for him to leave his senatorial duties when he was notified to appear. Senator Achl appeared before the jury yesterday afternoon.

The majority of the witnesses were again excused until this morning at 10 o'clock, those testifying yesterday afternoon being Messrs. McCandless, Cathcart, Achl and Bearwald. With regard to the rumors that Governor Dole was to be called before the jury, it has transpired that the Governor was one of the first witnesses, and gave his testimony last Wednesday morning, previous to his departure to Waianae.

At a council of the heads of departments held yesterday morning, in secret session, it is understood that the duty of the Acting Governor and the Attorney-General was taken under advisement.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd."

Professor Koebel, the government entomologist, is preparing for a war on the Japanese beetles, which are beginning to appear in great numbers. He is raising funds to distribute for the confusion of the pests.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

From Saturday's Daily.

Friday m. a. g in the House was uneventful. The salary appropriation bill passed the day before, but had not been ordered up for a third reading, and consequently did not come up. The current expense appropriation bill for the carrying on of public improvements has not been brought in by the committee on finance as yet. The result was that the House simply put it in.

A report from the committee on permanent settlements, proposed by the Governor, was presented, which gave rise to long debate, and was still under consideration when the House decided to take a recess until 2 o'clock. The report read as follows:

Honolulu, May 17, 1901.
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—Your committee, to which was referred the six items under permanent settlements in the appropriation bill, beg leave to report as follows:

J. Mrs. Barnard is the widow of Judge Barnard, who died many years ago, after long and faithful service to the country. His widow has been granted the pension entered in the bill for some twenty years.

2. Mrs. Makakai Simeona is the widow of Simeona, a policeman who lost his life in the performance of his duty in 1890, and she has been granted the pension ever since.

3. Mrs. Kauhi is the widow of a policeman in Kailua, who lost his life in the performance of his duty, and who was granted a pension by the provisional government in 1894.

4. Mrs. Paheo is the mother of a man who was accidentally killed by a live electric wire belonging to the government, in 1896. It is proposed to grant her a pension now.

5. Mrs. Mary Stoiz is the widow of a sheriff of Kauai, who lost his life in the performance of his duty, and she was granted a pension by the provisional government in 1894.

6. H. E. Petersen was a member of the National Guard, who was injured at a sham battle about two years ago by the accidental discharge of a cannon.

We recommend that the first five be granted a pension of \$200 each per annum, or \$400 for the two years, and Items for same be inserted in the appropriation bill.

In regard to Peterson, we would say that he did not receive his injury while in the discharge of his duty to the government, and while the accident was a painful one, the resultant damage should be paid for by the person or persons whose carelessness caused the same. Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DICKEY.

J. K. KEAKULA.

WILLIAM MOSSMAN JR.

Mr. Emmeluth had been absent all morning, but when this report came up, he came in and took his seat, and after listening to the debate for some time, at length participated in it.

As soon as the reading of the report in Hawaiian had been finished Mr. Makakai (Ind.) moved its adoption, and Mr. Kanaho (Ind.) moved its rejection. Makakai made no speech, but Kanaho claimed that the settlements were largely legacies of the P. G. government, and he did not see that this Territory had anything to do with the provisional government of '93. Aylett (Rep.) supported the report because, he said, it was based upon an equal appropriation for all. He did not think the Governor's proposition giving \$600 to Mrs. Barnard, and \$700 to Mrs. Stoiz, and \$900 to Sergeant Petersen, and only \$400 to the other three, was fair.

Mahoe (Ind.) supported the motion to adopt the report, but in order to save time, moved that it be laid over until the appropriation bill comes up again.

Kumulau (Rep.) favored the report, and compared the death of the two policemen who died in the performance of their duty, to the death of Christ. This brought Kanaho to his feet again, with the statement that the comparison was pretty far-fetched. He could find no connection between the death of a couple of police in the employ of the P. G. government and that of Christ.

At this point Emmeluth (Ind.) arose and supported the motion of Kanaho, to reject the report. He said he would be in favor of reward for long and faithful service in the government if the reward were to be given upon civil service grounds. He had introduced in the county bill a provision that all employees were to get an increase of 5 per cent every year over and above the salary fixed by law, so as to attract the best class of help to the government service, and he was also in favor of a pension fund for other men who had spent their lives in the service of the government.

He reverted to the case of Diamond Head Charley, who had served the Islands so long as lookout on Diamond Head that he could tell a vessel as far away as the human eye could reach, and at once tell what ship it was by the rig. This man, he declared, was now walking the streets of Honolulu, after having spent all his life in the service of the government. He said that he had been removed without a chance to defend himself from any charges against him, and that his successor was too drunk to be of any service whatever. He spoke of one time he had heard that he had gone out to Diamond Head with Diamond Head Charley and a newspaper man, and found both the keeper and lookout drunk that they could not tell the name of a vessel if it were stranded on the beach. He declared that the government should find some way to supervise the lighthouse sufficiently to know whether it was receiving good service or poor, for not alone the merchants of the city, but the seafaring men depended upon that lighthouse and lookout, and if the keeper and lookout were to be drunk all the time, it was a shame and a disgrace, and might at any time cost valuable lives. He said that Kumulau (Rep.) had only picked out one or two to be pensioned, while there were many who by all rights of long and faithful service should receive consideration at the hands of the Legislature, if any were to be considered at all. Civil service reform is something that must come to this Territory, as it has to the States and Territories and cities of the Mainland.

Earlier in the day a communication was received from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of the opinion of J. J. Dunne as to the power of the Legislature to take up matters other than the appropriation bills at the extra session. This was in reply to a resolution by Mr. Emmeluth, which was hoped would bring in a different view than that one submitted to the Senate on the same subject. Instead, Attorney General Dole simply sent a copy of the communication he had addressed to the Senate, transmitting Dunne's opinion. The communication read as follows:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., May 16, 1901.
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of House Resolution 8, which is as follows:

"Resolved, that the clerk of this

House be, and he is hereby directed to address a communication to the Attorney General of this Territory, making inquiry as follows: Is there anything in the Organic Act creating the Territory of Hawaii which, in specific language, bars the consideration by this Legislature of legislation other than appropriations? If no such restriction is created in said Act, what should prevent the Legislature passing on desirable other legislation during this session?"

The only provisions of the Organic Act relative to extra sessions and the power of the Legislature at such sessions, so far as I have been able to discover, are contained in sections 45, 52 and 54.

Mr. Dole (Ind.) called attention to this, and suggested an amendment to the bill to make the salary of the Governor's figure. To this Mr. Dickey (Rep.) sarcastically replied that he was in favor of it as the father of Judge Dickey, but as a member of the House he was not, for it was not at all necessary to be consistent, that if the House were to be consistent, they would take the Governor's figures as they stood, and not change them, but the House had no intention of being consistent. The item passed as it stood.

Mr. Makakai (Ind.) then moved to strike out the new clause in regard to the stenographers of the First Circuit, and restore the item to the form in which it had come down from the Governor, which was two stenographers at \$100 per month each. He claimed that it required experts for this work, and they could not be gotten at a lower figure. Kanaho (Ind.) thought the salary sufficient at \$400. Kumulau (Rep.) said that these stenographers were busy every day of the year, and should be paid accordingly. Aylett (Rep.) thought that inasmuch as the salary of the Supreme Court stenographer had been cut to \$150 per month, that the same amount was enough for the Circuit Court men.

Prendergast (Ind.), who has been absent most of the time the last few days attending a case in court, then made a long speech declaring that he thought the country could well get along without any stenographers in the courts. He said that in the good old days the clerks used to sit up nights writing up testimony into briefs, and could get it by looking at the books, but that nowadays these notes were taken in shorthand, and nobody could get a transcript unless they paid for it.

Hoops (Rep.) desired permission to ask a question, which was granted. He then wanted to know why not get along without any waterworks pumping plant, since in the old days we did not use to have any such an institution. To this Prendergast replied that in the older days, under the monarchy, we used to have plenty of rain, and lighting there had been plenty of rain, and he had no doubt that this was due solely to the election of a Home Rule Independent majority in the Legislature.

Hooga (Rep.) interrupted to ask if Mr. Prendergast meant to say that he had just paid \$60 good money for the transcript of the record of a case in his court, and the stenographer had told him that the fee should have been \$75, but that he had mistaken the number of pages, and as he had made the rate of \$60, he would stick to it. He declared that these high prices for transcripts prevented the poor people from having their cases appealed, for they had to dig, or the stenographer would not work.

He declared that some stenographers make as high as \$500 a month, and he thought that was altogether too much.

Monssarrat (Rep.) interrupted to ask if Mr. Prendergast meant to say that all the records of the courts were written in shorthand, and that no one could have access to them unless they paid the stenographers. Mr. Prendergast replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Monssarrat moved to strike the item out entirely, but first desired to know where this money went that was paid for court stenographers. Mr. Prendergast replied that it did not go to the Territory, but into the pockets of the stenographers.

Emperor Nicholas has confirmed the order that Russian warships shall be made in Russia.

A school boys' union in San Francisco has posted up the sign: "Shorter Hours—No Home Study."

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs denies the rumor that her daughter is to marry Peter Martin of San Francisco.

The United States training ship Mohican was due to leave San Diego for Hawaii yesterday, the 19th.

Haitians, forcibly driven from Iota, Kas, by American workmen, will appeal to their Government.

Charles Kohl of Oakland seeks for a divorce on the grounds of excessive cigarette smoking by his wife.

Chinese brigands attacked and captured a French post but were repulsed with loss at a similar attempt.

Ivan Treadwell of San Jose will pay E. W. Clayton, his guardian, a \$20,000 estate is worth \$400,000.

A periodical called the "Irish People" recently attacked King Edward and the Government seeks to suppress it.

The Comptroller of the Currency has rendered a decision simplifying the keeping out of Chinese immigration.

The reciprocity protocol between the United States and the Danish West Indies has been extended for another year.

The Postoffice Department at Washington have exhausted the allowance for rural free delivery for the next fiscal year.

A Troy brewer named Bolton, while inspecting his plant, accidentally fell into a kettle of hot beer and was boiled to death.

Members of the Western Passenger Association disagree over the question of uniform and interchangeable mileage books.

John Jacob Astor will build a sumptuous road house in the outskirts of New York for the use of men with unlimited means.

J. Arnall, section foreman in the employ of the Southern Pacific, was run down and killed by a wrecking train near Sacramento, Cal.

Willie McCormick, the New York boy who was thought to have been kidnapped, was drowned in a creek. His body was discovered last week.

Arthur O. Loveloy, professor of philosophy at Stanford, has abruptly severed his connection with a local university at the request of President Jordan.

The twenty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of California and Nevada G. A. R. convened at Pacific Grove, near San Francisco, on May 9th.

Oroville Bartender of Marysville, Cal., shot Miss Ada McCracken because she refused to marry him, and then wounded himself. Both will probably die.

Three San Jose boys set a car to a post and let loose a ferocious bulldog upon it. It was literally torn in pieces. All three boys have been arrested.

Colonel Astilla, the insurgent Governor of Infanta Province, has been reported from Manila as surrendering with 180 men, 170 rifles, 10 officers and 10 cannon.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay met with an accident in Santa Barbara. One of the horses to their carriage became frightened and ran away. In the excitement some valuables were stolen from the two by pickpockets.

It has been decided that the Thanksgiving cablegram sent by Commissioner Peck to President McKinley from the Paris Exposition cannot be paid for out of the Exposition funds, and Mr. Peck must pay for it himself.

Mark Twin addressed Princeton students, saying among other things: "You should economize every sin you commit, and get full value out of it. If you commit a sin, sit down and think about it. You must end by making up your mind that you will never commit that sin again. You should go to the next sin and use that in the same way. Now, there are only 36 sins that you can commit, so that if you begin tomorrow and commit all of them you will be out in a little over a year."

A dispatch to the Sun from Colorado Springs says: "One of the little ostriches at the farm in Manitou today swallowed a diamond valued at \$50. Joseph Becker of this city was visiting the farm and wore the diamond in his shirt bosom. The baby ostrich went through his pocket in search of something to eat, and the sand attracting its attention suddenly disappeared into the bird's gullet.

The physicians were called and powerful smuties were administered, but without any apparent effect upon the stomach of the ostrich.

This brought Emmeluth (Ind.) to his feet with about the best raking over that any member has poured out against another yet. He declared, "If I had been as lukewarm in Home Rule as the last speaker, I never would say anything about Home Rule. If I had been in the Senate, I never would have voted to confirm any of the appointments that were confirmed. The three men that were confirmed were the three hardest workers against the Home Rule party in Honolulu. I am talking from the standpoint of a party man, and I deny the privilege of any man to say that 'WE' helped them into office. I did not. I never would."

This placed Judge Dickey at a lower salary than the judges of the same class on the other islands. Judge Kano, of Waianae, for instance. The law judge had been raised from the fourth class to the third class, but his salary had been put at the committee figure, \$1,200 per year, while the Governor only recommended \$1,200 for the two years, and that is the figure other judges of the same class receive.

Mr. Emmeluth (Ind.) called attention to this, and suggested an amendment to the bill to make the salary of the Governor's figure. To this Mr. Dickey (Rep.) sarcastically replied that he was in favor of it as the father of Judge Dickey, but as a member of the House he was not, for it was not at all necessary to be consistent, that if the House were to be consistent, they would take the Governor's figures as they stood, and not change them, but the House had no intention of being consistent. The item passed as it stood.

Mr. Makakai (Ind.) then moved to strike out the new clause in regard to the stenographers of the First Circuit, and restore the item to the form in which it had come down from the Governor.

He claimed that it was in a somewhat soiled condition. It has been used by one of the newspapers for the purpose of making extracts for publication. It is the only copy I have, except the letter press copy. I am, sir, very respectfully yours.

E. P. DOYLE,
Attorney General,

The able opinion of Mr. Dunne covers thirty-six pages of letter paper, and has already been reviewed by this paper. It seems that the Senate had confined itself to the question as to whether a loan bill could be considered at this session, while the House had asked the broader question as to what the powers of the Legislature under the terms of the Organic Act. The opinion of the assistant to the Attorney General clearly holds that this particular session of the Legislature is limited to the consideration of appropriation bills, but leaves the question open as to what another extra session could do after this session has passed.

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